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PENSIONS & BOUNTY WILL collect the \$100 additional Bount

granted by Congress to equalize bounty; also, incressed pensions to widows and children of deceased soldiers, and all other claims.

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M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY. OHIO, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866. VOL. who ofthe name of

THE UNION. Air-Wait for the Wagon.

Come, we gallant freemen, and listen for while,

Twill ruffle negro lovers, but cause you all They sacrifice all principle, and over us they'd ride,
While worshiping the negro they'd let the Union alide.

CHORUS Hurrah for the Union, Hurrah for the Union, Hurrah for the Union, And the Constitution, too.

God save our noble country, 'tls the peo ple's pride,
While Thad. Stevens, the old croaker, he
blandly wipes his eye.
We'll stand by the Constitution, and go for So we will pull together with the boys in blue.

CHORUS.

Andy Johnson he has traveled all the coun-And he knows by experience the people there are found,

Except old women dressed in breeches, in a one-horse wild-cat town.

They'd insult him to keep an office, while they'd keep the negro down.

CHORUS. There's Brownlow, with his turpentine, and Dickinson, with her slaing, Horace Greely and Bethel Butler, "How are you: Gideon's Band?" Better men are wanted, the people all say

Let us stand by Andy Johnson and we'll surely win the day. CHORUS.

He is our giorious leader, our nation's only hope.

The people are all with him, the Rad's think it but a joke;
Our league it is the Union, the Constitu-

And with Johnson as our driver, "we will all take a ride." So tare you well, poor Eggleston, we're bound to put you through, With Banks and Horace Greeley, and all your negro crew,

# The Vinton Becord MCARTHUR, OHIO:

THURSDAY, -- SEPT. 27, 1866.

There has been a great deal said about are thus put in possession of a confederate soldiers to the effect that they were willing to leave their rights to the determination of the following the follo WHAT COL. MOORE DID SAY. in reference to our soldiers. We copy to something over \$300,000, taken the following extracts from the Jackson directly out of the public Treasu-Times, of the the 19th inst. which cleans

the matter up satisfactorily.

In his speech at the market house he said it was charged that the rebel soldiers were "murderers," because they killed some of our men in battle, and if this were so, upon the same principle, our men who killed the rebel soldiers in battle could be called murderers also: "but that, according to the murderers also; "but that, according to the laws of was, and the light in which such acts were regarded by the law of nations, neither could be called murders." Now, if any body wants to "swear," let them do it, and if they can not swear hard enough, let them call upon their great leader, "Parson" BROWNLOW, and let him also curse. Your cause is desperate, gentlemen, and swear-

The Speech of General Wool.

The strong and vigorous speech of the veteran General Wool, delivered at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Cleveland, published by us yesterday, will fall upon the public mind like the blast of a trumpet. The cotemporary of General Scott, the hero of three wars, far in the decline of life, with no possible object in view of a personal or selfish character, the war- burning. Let the third and last nings he gives to his countrymen division be armed with surveyors cannot but be heeded and respected by them. We accordingly publish the following extract from the address:

"Another civil war is foreshadowed unless the freedmen are placed on an equality with their previous masters. If this cannot be accomplished, Radical partisans, with a raging thirst for blood and plun-der, are again ready to invade the too, contended for the forfeiture of Southern States and lay waste the country not already desolated, with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other. These revengeful partisans would leave their lishes in his Press, a prayer for country a howling wilderness for those who are laboring for the rescountry a howling wilderness for the want of more victims to gratify an unsparing cruelty. If they should succeed in inflicting on the upon God to country another war, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It would not be confined to the Southern States, but extend itself the length and breadth of the United reproach throughout all genera-States, and only close with the overthrow of the best government ever devised and the finest country on the face of the globe. If such should be the fate of our great Republican Empire, the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the forum thronged with inflammatory orators and as-

Cash for the Black Soldier—Prom-ises for the White Soldier. Congress, in 1866, voted the black

soldier \$300 bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it.

The white veteran gets \$100 extra bounty, and Congress appropriated no money to pay it.

\$2000 EXTRA PAY for Congressmen, in cash; no money for the white soldier. Seven millions, IN CASH, for the Freedmen's Bureau, came for all their goods. Some and no money for the white soldies.

No white soldier gets more than \$200 bounty, excepting veterans.— Every negro soldier gets \$300

hounty. Many of the white soldiers served three years. None of the ne-

groes served more than two years. John T. Wilson, Radical candidate for Congress in this District, said, at Portsmouth, Ohio, that he "endorsed the action of the present Congress, from beginning to end," and, of course, endorses the above, and is for the negro. Col. Moore and the Democracy oppose the above, and are for the white man.

The Last Congress Vote Them-selves Money Out of the Treasu-ry to Buy Votes.

The editor of the New York Times, a Republican member of bottled and corked him in imthe present Congress, and who is as mortality. [From the crowdconversant with its business and the reasons for its acts as Thad. Stevens himself, thus refers to the be taken when the thunder of its pose it is so; where do you find authority increase of the salaries of Congress- guns announced its fall. He found for violating contracts with men because

not postpone the vote increasing voice: "Because he never took the pay of its members until the next session. The reason begins to be apparent. The extra \$2,000 was needed to secure their re-election. Each member has that sum extra, to be devoted to this specific purpose. The Radical members ry, and distributed among the members—nearly every one of whom is to be a candidate for re-election. ion closed that Congress must be ate Gray, is reciprocated by the sustained by the re-election of its latter. It is not those who fight in favor of pegro suffrage. present members. It is now clear on the battlefield that are averse that this increase of pay was one of the practical measures by which this result is to be brought about."

From the New York World. the Radicals as their evangelist .-This minister of the Gospel of peace his statesmanship in these fitting

"I would divide your army into three grand divisions. Let the first go armed and equipped, as the laws of the army require, with small arms and artillery. Let them be the largest division, and let them do are for union and peace .- [Enthe killing. Let the second division quirer. be armed with pine torches and spirits of turpentine, and let them do the compasses and chains, and will survey out the land and settle it. We will first sell it out, to pay the expenses of the war with the proceeds, and then settle it with men who will honor this glorious banner.

These are my sentiments." General Butler, the warrior of the Radicals, accepts the torch-andturpentine gospel. In his speech "the property, the rights, and the lives" of the Southern people.

Forney, the journalist of the torch-and-turpentine party, pubtoration of the Southern people to the right of representation, calling

"Sweep them away as with a pestilence, that their wives may become widows, and their children orphans, and that their names may become a hissing, a by-word, and a tions."

Wendell Phillips, the orator of the torch and-thrpentine party, calls down upon President Johnson, the Northern advocates of his policy, and the Southern people, like curses; and Thaddeus Stevens, their leader in the Rump Congress, everything he eats, drinks and would consign them all to "the pen- wears, the lordly bond-holder on

are they not fitly named?

Ben. Butler from a Democratic Point of View.

From the speech in New York City last week of the Hon. Jack Regers, or N. J.] They were told by that leading Radical General Butler—[hisses]
—don't hiss him—he is a brave and glorious General, don't you know? Cries of "He stole the money in New Orleans."] No matter, he went there for the people's good. But was like King William when he invaded England, and said he

one had sung of General Butler: General Butler was a soldier brave, And a soldier brave was he, But he had for silver spoons A great partiality. [Great laughter.]

In answer to some question from blowing the bulkhead out of the ter serving three years to put down the Dutch Gap Canal. Napoleon said to his soldiers that forty centuries at home and enjoyed case and comfort? looked down on them from the top of the bulkhead of that great Homer had sung of Achilles and the seige of Troy, but still many doubted if Achilles ever existed. But no scholar in the future would ever be puzzled to find when Butler lived for General Grant has fault with Grant for having "A good deal of surprise has been expressed that Congress did paroled any prisoner himself. [A

A Gratifying Incident. One of the most gratifying incidents of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Cleveland, was the reception of the dispatch from the respect and confidence which pre Q. 2. Are you in favor of the negroes vail among the "Boys in Blue" for exercising the right of suffrage with us? It was proclaimed before the sess- their old enemies of the Confederto a final and peaceful settlement of our difficulties; but it is the politicians, who staid at home and The Torch-and-Turpentine Party. soldier, and who desire to repeat make contracts and enforce them by law: Parson Brownlow is hailed by the role they then played over again, that are now the obstacles in the path of reunion. The Wades. everywhere publishes his piety and the Stevenses, the Sumners and the Phillipses are too cowardly or too mercenary to fight, but from a safe distance they would like to incite others to the slaughter-pen. But, the soldiers do not intend to be the cat's-paw of these miserable dis-turbers of the public peace. They

> The Right Way to Vote. All who are in favor of a restored Union will vote for Colonel Moore. All who are opposed to the Robber's Tariff will vote for Colonel Moore.

taxation of rich and poor, will vote | degraded creatures that certain negrofor Colonel Moore.

All who are opposed to the establishment of a Privileged Class for Colonel Moore.

All who are opposed to Nigger Suffrage will vote for Colonel Moore.

FRED. DougLASS and Miss Anna Dickinson are now the prominent leaders of the Radical party. An African and an unsexed weman are its moving spirits. What a specta-

ALEX. G. CATTELL has been elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey, against the protest of the Democratic members, who did not recognize the legality of the turning-out of Mr. Stockton, whom Cattell succeeds in the Senate by this fraud.

Wilson is in favor of the continued exemption of U. S. Bonds from taxation. While the poor man must pay taxes on all he possesses of property, and upon piring delnagogues, with souls dead itentiary of hell."

joys his immense wealth exempt very little that is thus turned to charitable from the burdens which the poor use by feeding the hungry and clothing have to pay.

OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS.

Prepared by one of their number. From the Clermont Courier. WELL DONE.

Mr. Clarke and the Nine Wise Men of Wayne-Eleven Questions and as Many Answers---A Monkey Using Cat's Paws to Pull Hot Acorns Out of the Fire-Some-body gets his Fingers Burnt.

We submit below the questions, and auswers following, that the readers can see how beautifully this shallow device of some low flung political wire puller up in Wayne, (or mayhap of Batavia,) was turned back upon its inventors with crushing effect :

QUESTION 1. Do you endorse the law the crowd, the speaker said he re-ferred to the great military feat of to pay the taxes, at least our portion, afthat exempts the bondholders from paying

MR. CLARKE'S ANSWER: You soldiers pyramids, but he would like to enlisted under a promise from the Govern-know how many centuries look ment that you should have a certain stipdown on the martial figure of ulated sum per month; would you not Butler as he stood that day on the have thought your Government very unjust if after it had got your three years' institution the Dutch Gap Canal. service, it had informed you that it did not intend to stand up to its contract, but that it would make you take a less sum for your services than it had pledged its faith you should have when you went into the army? Now, the Government told those who took its bonds and furn-Ished money to carry on the war, that those bonds should be free from State taxation. Don't you think the faith of the Govern-"What about Fort Fisher?"] Well, ment just as solemn and binding in the he was proving before the com- one case as in the other? But you insinmittee that Fort Fisher could not uate that the bondholders are rich. Supthey are rich? Would you steal a horse from a man because he is rich, and feel you have done something to be proud of? In my judgment, the man who would steal from a rich man would steal from a poor man, if the opportunity presented itself. No. gentlemen soldiers, I propose to have the Government stand faithful to its contracts with all men. If bad contracts are made, take care when new ones are to be made that you cure the errors of the first. I am in favor of equal taxation; tax the rich according to his riches, and tax the poor in like manner; but I am not willing to ruin the credit of the nation by remoney from the pockets of any of its cit-

if not, why did you vote for such a law in pleases him, that is his by putting himself

we have laws that give to the black man his civil rights; he is recognized as a human being, and as such protected as any other citizen: he can sne and be sued; coined gain out of the blood of the hold property, sell and convey it; can can testify in courts. But in the District of Columbia the negro has no rights the white man is bound to respect. . Even the money of black men is taken by tax and put in the hands of white men to educate white children. The District of Columbia sent thirty-five hundred black men as soldiers, who fought three years in the Union army; it sent its white soldiers, who fought three or more years in the rebel army .-The white rebels, on returning, vote rebel votes; and the negroes, if allowed that privilege, vote as they fought-on the Union side. I believe, that a loyal negro, who had fought three years for the Union, is as safe to trust with the ballot in the District of Columbia as the white traitor who fought three years in the rebel army, and I have not found a loyal white man in this country who is not of like opinon. And further, the negroes of the District of All who are in favor of equal Columbia are not the stupid, ignorant, hating politicians would represent them .--They numbered, in 1860, about 15.000; they had taxable property amounting to a Bond Aristocracy-will vote one and a quarter millions; they have twenty-one Christian churches, costing twenty-one thousand dollars annually, with 4,300 members; they have twentytwo Sunday Schools and over 3,000 children attending regularly; they support thirty-three day schools, with over 2,000 scholars; and they take, pay for and read 4,700 dally newspapers. Such are the people I have said are as safe to be trusted with the ballot in the District of Columbia as the returned rebel whose hands are red with the blood of Union soldiers.

Q. 3. Will you be so kind as to tell us how much money you and the party to which you belong voted to keep and support the negroes in the South, and who pays the taxes for that purpose?

A. We voted for as much money for said purpose as in the hands of good and faithful men would prevent the starving poor of the South, white or black, from dying of hunger. We have been blessed with abundance of food in our country, and while enjoying the great blessing of Divine favor, we ought not, we must not permit the poor of our country to die of starvation. And as to who pays those taxes, I can safely say that these who pay least of them make the most fuss about this benevolent, Christian application of the

advance

NO. 40.

One square, ten lines, Each additional inser

Cards, per year, ten lines, Notices of Executors, Administrators and Quardians. Local notices, per line,

Q. 4. How much money have you vo ted for the benefit of the poor white soldiers, their widows and orphans?

Yearly advertisments will be charged \$60 per column, and at perpertionate rates for less than a column. Payable in

A. I voted to give the white soldier eight and one-third dollars per month extra bounty for every month's service reffdered his country, and never assented to any less sum; and if Secretary McColloch and the Executive influence had not anwarrantably been thrust upon Congress to break down the Bounty bill it would have become a law, and every soldier of three years' service would have had his three hundred dollars bounty, as the Union members of the House unanimously voted they should have. I voted that the widows and orphans? of soldiers should have, in addition to the pension allowed. the further sum of twenty-four dollars a year for each child of such widow under sixteen years of age; and I am glad to tell you that is the law to-day. I voted to give the soldier who has lost a leg or an arm an artificial one at public expense, and to give him free transportation to the nearest city where the same can be obtained. I voted to increase the pension to wounded soldiers who were so disabled as to be incapable of lobor, so that their pay should be equal to their disability. I voted to take off the restraint upon pensioners who, by former laws were deprived of their pension if they took office under the Government; now a soldier may be a village postmaster or a clerk at Washington, and recieve his honest earnings as others do, and still receive his pension. In fact, I and the Union members of Congress with whom I acted, stood by the soldier, his widow and orphans, and by all ways and means in our power advanced their interest; and if the laws passed for their benefit are not so favorable as desired, it is not the fault of the Union members of the House of Representatives, for we stood by the soldier in everything, and the record of Congress will prove every word I say.

Q. 5. How much land have you and your party voted to the negroes, if any, and how much to the white man-explain

fully? A. To enable the negro to make his living he must have land to work upon.-There were fifty millions of acres of uncultivated lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Lonislaus, and Florida, that have been in market for a score of years; of these lands the negro is permitted to select eighty acres and make homesteads thereof. By a law of 1962, passed by the Union members of Congress, the white man is permitted to select a 160 acres pudinting its contracts in order to draw of land and make a homestead thereof, and in this selection he can go all over the United States and Territories, and wherever he finds a quarter section of unappropriated load of the Government that upon it. But the negro can only range A. I am not now, and never have been, over the five States I have mentioned, thus in favor of negro suffrage in Ohio. Here relieving the free States from the influx of negro population and confining them to those States where were born and where they and the whites better understand each other.

Q. 6. As you profess to be a great friend of the soldier, will you explain why your services are so much more valuable than theirs that you must have \$5,000 per year, and they only about \$200? Would it not have been more patriotic in you to have taken the \$200 you and your party voted the boys, and give them the two thousand

A. I did not vote to give the soldier one hundred. I voted to give him three hundred bounty. I did not vote to raise the salary of members to \$5,000. I was in Batavia when that vote was taken, and if you will examine the record, you will find the Democrats in Congress the active engineers in reducing the bounty and raising the salars. It was first introduced in the Senate by Mr Riddle, Democratic Senator from Delaware, and the vote upon it in that body stood as follows:

Union ayes, 14; Dem. eyes, 9, Total 23. Union nays, 11, Dem. nays, 2, Total 13, So nine out of the eleren Democrats and Conservatives voted for the salary, and but lone two egainst it, while fourteen Union voted for it and eleven against it. In the House the vote stood:

Union ayes, 35. Democrat ayes 10, Total, 51. Union nays, 43, Democrat nays, 7, Total, 50.

A majority of Union men roted against the salary, but a large majority of the Democrats voted for it. But while I do not approve the measure and should have voted against it if my health had permitted me to have remained at Washington, it is not without some good, it cuts off constructive mileage, whereby hundreds of thousands of dollars are unjustly drawn from the Treasury, requiring travel to be charged upon direct routs, and the mileage itself reduced from forty to twenty cents per mile. The pracrical effect of this measure is to adjust the disbursement equally among the members. and the increase of charge upon the Treasury is comparatively trifling, and unworthy the attention the Democratic stumpers demand for it.

Q. 8. Are you in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment-please explain it fully? Is it not the intention to, as far as possible, elevate the negro to the level with the white man?

A. I am in favor of said amend roted for it in Congress, and defend it as a [Continued on fourth page.]